EPISCOPAL
ALMANACK

For the Year of { the World's Creation, 5623.
Mankinds Redemption, 1676.

Being the Bissextile or Leap-Year.

Illustrated and continued with the lives and actions of divers of the Primitive Bishops, and Doctors of the Church, with several other things necessary for an Annual Ephemeris.

Calculated properly for the famous University and Town of Cambridge, where the Pole is Elevated 52 degrees and 12 minutes above the Horizon.

London, Printed by J. Macock, for the Company of Stationers. 1676.

The Vulgar Notes of the Year

Julian, or English.		in both accounts, viz.	Gregorian, Foreign.
	12	The Golden Number	
	25	Cycle of the Sun	
B	A	Dominical Letter	C. D.
	25	Epact	15
	14	Roman Indiction	14
	1	Number of Direction	1
January	25	Septuagesima	2 February
February	9	Ash-wednesday	19 Febru.
Febr. 24	14	Quadragesima	24 Febru.
March	2	Easter day	5 April
April	30	Rogation Sunday	30 April
May	3	Holy Thursday	14 May
May	13	Whit-Sunday	24 May
May	23	Trinity-Sunday	31 May
December	3	Advent-Sunday	29 Novem.

Times prohibiting Marriage.

Marriage is in the 12 days [illegible] Christmas, and from Septuagesima Sunday to the octave of Easter, or day after Low-Sunday, and from Rogation Sunday comes in again, and goes no more out till Trinity-Sunday: for Lagamus testat: From Advent it is forbidden until Trinity-Sunday, when it goes out and comes in again until St. Hilary, or 13 of January next after.

Parents and Children Heirs and Executors,
But Husband Wife and Wife Executors to the Lord.

Of the Eclipses this present year 1676.

We shall have only two Eclipses this year, and those both of the Sun. The first of them happens on *June* the 11th, at one per a Clock in the afternoon. It is calculated in 21 degrees of *Gemini*, in the Eleventh angle of the Heavens, in the Meridian of London. It will appear total about the *Hesperides* or *Canary* Island, also in *Greenland* and, to those that Navigate in the North Sea, likewise in *Hispaniola Cuba* in *America*, &c.

The second Eclipse of the Sun happens on *November* the 25 about eight a Clock in the morning. The Sun rises Eclipsed to us, and if the weather prove fair we may behold the defect. This Eclipse will be visible also in the Kingdoms of *Biskay*, *New Guinea*, *Virginia*, *Mexico*, *Hungaria*, &c.

When *Cynthia* passing 'twixt the Sun and us,
Doth Phœbus cause to be Eclipsed thus.

Of the Suns entrance into the four Cardinal Signs.

THE Sun enters *Aries* this year on *March* 9. 14 minutes past 11 at night.

He enters *Cancer* on *June* 11. 1 minute past 2 in the morn.

He enters *Libra* on *September* 12. 19 min. past 5 afternoon.

He enters *Capricorn* on *December* 11. 17 minutes past 4 in the morning.

Thus in his flaming Chariot *Phœbus* rides,
And with perpetual motion time devides.

The golden Planet *Venus* is our Morning Starring Star from the beginning of the year, until the [illegible] and in June will be so [illegible] day time if it be a clear sky.

Mars gamesome mistris, beauteous Queen of Love,
Drawn in a Chariot by a Team of Doves.

A 2 The

The Regal Table.

Kings and Queenes	Began their Reign.	Reigned Yr.	M.	D.	Since they Reigned.		Buried at
W. Conq.	1066 Octob. 14	20	11	22	589	Sept. 10	Caen Norm.
W. Rufus	1087 Septem. 9	12	11	19	576	August 11	Winchester
Henry I.	1100 August 5	35	4	11	541	Decem. 2	Reading
Stephen	1135 Decem. 2	18	11	19	522	Octob. 25	Feversham
Henry II.	1154 Octob. 25	34	9	4	487	July 6	Fontevera.
Richard I.	1189 July 6	9	9	10	477	April 6	Fontevera.
Johnw	1199 April 6	17	7	0	460	Octob. 19	Worcester
Henry III.	1216 Octob. 19	56	1	0	404	Nov. 16	Westminster
Edward I.	1274 Nov. 16	34	8	6	369	July 7	Westminster
Edward II.	1307 July 7	19	7	5	350	Janua. 25	Gloucester
Edward III.	1326 Janua. 25	50	5	7	299	June 21	Westminster
Richard II.	1377 June 22	22	8	14	277	Sept. 29	Westminster
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 29	13	6	5	263	March 20	Canterbury
Henry V.	1412 March 20	9	5	24	254	Aug. 31	Westminster
Henry VI.	1422 Aug. 31	38	6	16	216	March 4	Windsor
Edward IV.	1460 March 4	22	1	8	193	April 9	Winchester
Edward V.	1483 April 9	0	2	18	193	June 22	Windsor
Richard III.	1483 June 22	2	2	8	191	Aug. 22	Leicester
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22	23	10	16	167	April 21	Westminster
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22	37	10	7	130	Janua. 28	Windsor
Edward VI.	1546 Janu. 28	6	5	19	128	July 6	Westminster
Qu. Mary	1553 July 6	5	4	22	118	Nov. 17	Westminster
Qu. Elizab.	1558 Nov. 17	44	4	16	74	March 24	Westminster
K. James	1602 March 24	22	0	5	51	March 27	Westminster
Charles I.	1625 March 27	23	10	3	28	Janua. 30	Windsor
Charles II.	1648 Janu. 30	Whom God grant long to Reign.					

Give honour to the King, and that the rather
Cause he is both thine and the Countries Father;
Who [illegible] cause in thought or otherwise
[illegible] Rebellious subjects seek our Liberty;
His body, to whom God hath given chief power
(Like Davids) is ten thousand worth of our,
Such sacred vertues in him inherent
Being on earth Gods Soveraign Vicegerent.

A

A Catalogue of the Archbishops of York to this present Year, 1676.

1 Paulinus
2 Cedha
3 Wilfrid
4 Bosa
5 John of Beverly
6 Wilfrid
7 Egbert
8 Albertus
9 Eambaldus 1.
10 Eambaldus 2.
11 Wulfius
12 Wimundus
13 Wilferus
14 Ethelbald
15 Redward
16 Wulstan 1.
17 Oskitel
18 Athelwold
19 Oswald
20 Aldulf
21 Wulstan 2.
22 Alfricus Puttor
23 Kinsmus
24 Eldredus
25 Thomas 1.
26 Gerard
27 Thomas 2.
28 Thurstan
29 Henry Murdac
30 Saint William
31 Roger
32 Geoffry Plantagenet
33 Walter Gray
34 Sewal
35 Godfrey de Kinton
36 Walter Gifford
37 William Wickwane
38 John Roman
39 Henry Newark
40 Tho. de Corbridge
41 Wil. de Greenfield
42 William de Melton
43 Le Zouch
44 John Thursby
45 Alexander Nevil
46 Thomas Arundel
47 Robert Waldby
48 Richard Scroop
49 Henry Bowet
50 John Kemp
51 William Booth
52 George Nevil
53 Lawrence Booth
54 Tho. Rotheram
55 Thomas Savage
56 Christ. Bainbridge
57 Thomas Woolsey
58 Edward Lee
59 Robert Holgate
60 Nicholas Heath
61 Thomas Yong
62 Edmund Grindal
63 Edwyn Sandys
64 John Piers
65 Matthew Hutton
66 Tobias Mathew
67 George Monteign
68 Samuel Harsnet
69 Richard Neile
70 John Williams
71 Accepted Frewin
72 Richard Stern the Reverend Archbishop of York now living.

How happy are the times that we do see
Reviv'd again divine Hierarchie;
Better than with Presbytery to sool
And bring our selves to a Repentant stool.
Those stinking Elders made us hold our nose,
And make wry mouths worse than a Dotterel Dole.
But thanks to Charles the Second, whose blest Raign
Hath plac'd each Bishop in his See again.

A Catalogue of the most eminent Bishops since they flourished.

The Birth of our Savious the chief Bishop of our Souls	1676
James the Apostle Bishop of Jerusalem martyred	1635
Timothy was by S. Paul placed Bishop of Ephesus	1610
Linus the first Bishop of Rome	1606
Dionisius Areopagita made by S. Paul Bishop of Athens	1603
Policarpus Bishop of Smyrna martyred	1577
Justinus Bishop of Lucus flourished	1498
Clemens Alexandrinus lived	1477
Tertullian a famous Priest of Carthage	1474
Origen the famous writer flourished	1469
S. Cyprian was Bishop of Carthage	1458
Lactantius the Disciple of Arnobius flourished	1451
Athanasius Bishop of Alexandria	1448
Eusebius Pamphilus who wrot the Ecclesiastical History	1438
St. Hilary Bishop of Poitiers flourished	1430
St. Basil Bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia	1429
St Gregory Nazianzen flourished	1428
St. Ambrose Bishop of Millain flourished	1427
St. Austin Bishop of Hippo in Affrick	1390
St. John Chrysostome Bishop of Constantinople	1388
Epiphanius Bishop of Cyprus flourished	1385
Johannes Damascenus a learned writer flourished	1328
Paulinus Bishop of Nola who gave all his wealth to the poor	1318
Austin Archbishop of Canterbury came into England	1088
Dunstan was Archbishop of Canterbury	988

Since

Saint *Dunstans Harp* upon the wall fast by a pin did hang a,
Without mans help with lie and all, and by it self did twang a.

Since *Elphegus* A. B. C. was murthered by the Danes	870
Since A. *Cranmer* Sufferedmartyrdome	118
Since Reverend Bishop *Laud* was murthered	42

The State in Scotland fell, the Church in Loud,
The times of Judah I take, and did to die.
For treachery by those six by Prophets.

Shillings	Pounds	Tens of Pounds
5	1	10
10	2	20
15	3	30
	4	40
	5	50
	6	60
	7	70
	8	80
	9	90
		100

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What

A Table of Interest at six per Cent.

	1 Month			3 months			6 months			9 months			1 Year		
Shillings	li.	p.	q.	li.	p.	q.	li.	p.	q.	li.	p.	q.	li.	p.	q.
5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	3	2
10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	7	0
15	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	1	0	8	2	0	10	2
Pounds.															
1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	2	0	2	1
2	0	2	1	0	7	0	0	14	1	0	9	1	0	4	2
3	0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	1	0	7	2	0	6	3
4	0	4	3	1	2	1	1	4	2	0	6	2	0	9	0
5	0	6	0	1	6	0	1	11	2	0	6	0	0	11	0
6	0	7	0	1	9	2	2	7	0	0	5	2	0	2	1
7	0	8	1	2	1	0	2	14	0	0	5	1	0	4	2
8	0	9	2	2	4	2	3	9	1	0	4	1	0	6	1
9	0	10	3	2	8	1	4	4	2	0	3	2	0	8	0
Tens of Pounds.	li.	s.	p.	li.	s.	p.	li.	s.	p.	li.	s.	p.	li.	s.	p.
10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0
20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
40	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	8	0
50	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
60	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	2	14	0	3	12	0
70	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
80	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	0
90	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	4	1	0	5	8	0
100	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0

Some wretched Fathers goe to Hell by lending;
Their Sonnes do purchace the same place by spending.
Most commonly it is the Case,
To have it lewdly spent while he Lastly goes;
And of the Devil every one will tell ye,
What's gain'd ore's back is spent under his belly.

January hath xxxi days

New moon 5 day, at 5 in the morning.
First quarter 13 day, at 9 at night.
Full moon 20 day, at 7 at night.
Last quarter 27 day, at 6 at night.

1	g	Circumcis. of our Lor.	thighs	8	8	3	52
2	A	2 After Chriſtmas		8	6	3	54
3	b	Decoll. of S. John	knees	8	4	3	56
4	c	Decoll. of S. Anno.		8	3	3	57
5	d	S. Edward K. & Con.		8	2	3	58
6	e	Epiphany of our Lord	legs	8	0	4	0
7	f	Ted Bish. of London		7	59	4	1
8	g	William Bish. of York	feet	7	57	4	3
9	A	1 Sunday after Epipha.		7	55	4	5
10	b	Sun in Aquarius	head	7	54	4	6
11	c	W. Laud Arch. of Cant.	and	7	52	4	8
12	d	Satyrius	face	7	51	4	9
13	e	Hilary Bish. & Conf.	neck	7	49	4	11
14	f	Paul Hermite		7	48	4	12
15	g	Marcellus Pt. & mar.	arms	7	46	4	14
16	A	2 Sunday after Epiphany	and	7	45	4	15
17	b	Anthony Conf.	ſhould.	7	43	4	17
18	c	Chair of S. Pet. at R.	breaſt	7	41	4	19
19	d	Wulfran		7	39	4	21
20	e	Fabian & Sebaſtian	heart	7	38	4	22
21	f	Agnes Virgin and m.		7	36	4	24
22	g	Vincent martyr	bowels	7	35	4	25
23	A	Septuageſima Sunday		7	33	4	27
24	b	Term begin	reins	7	31	4	29
25	c	Converſion of S. Paul Ap.		7	29	4	31
26	d	Polycarp B. of Smyr.	ſecrets	7	27	4	33
27	e	S. John Chryſoſt. B.		7	25	4	35
28	f	Caſpine Virgin		7	24	4	36
29	g	Gildas Abbot	thighs	7	22	4	38
30	A	King Charles K. Martyr		7	20	4	40
31	b	Martina Virg. & M.	knees	7	18	4	42

Invoke the Muses for me, ye that list,
Or call upon Apollo to assist:
The work that I unto the world do bring,
Doth crave no aid from the Thessalian Spring.

This is now the third year (courteous Reader) since I first undertook this Annual task of writing the Episcopal Almanack, which having found so general an acceptance, hath encouraged me in the prosecution of my primary design, to continue the Lives of our Reverend Bishops and Doctors of the Church, those Champions of Christ, and Canons of Heretiks. Beginning first with

Cornelius *Bishop of* Rome.

THis *Cornelius* is noted by St. *Cyprian* to be a worthy Bishop, and for his great vertue and manerly constancy much commendable. In the persecution of that Tyrant *Decius*, Emperor of *Rome*, he demeaned himself very constantly and faithfully, being by him banished to a Town called *Centumcellæ*, bordering on *Hetruria*, from whence he sent Letters to *Cyprian*, Bishop of *Carthage*, and *Cyprian* again to him; whereof *Decius* hearing, moved with anger, (as is those Letters contained matter against him, as guilty consciences always imagine the worst) he thereupon commanded *Cornelius* to be beaten with Plumb batts, (which as saith *Sabellicus*, is a kind of Scourging) and so to be brought to the Temple of *Mars*, either there to do Sacrifice, or else to suffer the extremity. But he rather willing to die than to commit such iniquity, prepared himself to Martyrdom; and so commending the charge of the Church unto *Stephanus* his Arch-deacon, was brought to the way of *Appius*, where he ended his life in faithful Martyrdom.

February

February hath xxviii days.

New moon 3 day, at 7 at night.
First quarter 11 day, at 6 at night.
Full Moon 19 day, at 8 in the forenoon.
Last Quarter 26 day, at 2 in the morning.

D	W	Fixed Feasts & Terms.	Moons place.	Sun rise	Sun set
1	f	Purification B. V. Mar.	knees	7 16	5 44
2	g	Purification of B. Virgin	legs	7 14	5 46
3	a	Blasius B. & M.		7 12	5 48
4	b	Gilbert of Sempr. C.	feet	7 10	5 50
5	c	Agatha Virgin. & M.		7 8	5 52
6	d	Shrove Sunday.	hand.	7 6	5 54
7	e	Zacharias.	and	7 4	5 56
8	f	Shrove-munday.	face	7 2	5 58
9	g	Ash-wednesday.	neck	7 0	6 0
10	a	Cuthbert Bish. of Durham.		6 58	6 2
11	b	Constantius.	arms	6 56	6 4
12	c	Term ends.	and	6 54	6 6
13	d	Quadragesima.	shoulds.	6 52	6 8
14	e	Valentine B. & M.	breast	6 50	6 10
15	f	Faustinus & Jovita.		6 48	6 12
16	g	Juliana Virg.	heart	6 46	6 14
17	a	Fugitive Bishop.	and	6 44	6 16
18	b	Simeon Bishop & m.	back	6 42	6 18
19	c	Gabinus.	bowels	6 40	6 20
20	d	Sunday in Lent.		6 38	6 22
21	e	40 Martyrs.	reins	6 36	6 24
22	f	Chair of S. Peter at Ro.		6 34	6 26
23	g	Peregrine B. & C.	secrets	6 31	6 29
24	a	Matthias Apostle.		6 28	6 31
25	b	Tarasius Bishop.	thighs	6 27	6 33
26	c	Sunday in Lent.		6 25	6 35
27	d	Gregorius Turon.	knees	6 23	6 37
28	e	Romanus Conf.		6 21	6 39
29	f	Oswald Bishop of York.	legs	6 19	6 40

My Tast[illegible] of our thirsty Bloo
Did for[illegible] [illegible] forgoe,
And for that [illegible] Sweet Jesus Blood,
They sell'd their Soules with their most precious Blood.

Pamphilus Bishop of Cæsarea.

HE Pamphilus was Bishop of Cæsarea in [illegible] Persecution was raised against [illegible] Maximinus the Roman Emperour, under whom he suffered a glorious Martyrdom. This persecution was not long for durance of time, but very remarkable for the exquisiteness of torments inflicted on the Christians; as among Peter of Nicomedia, whose body being stripped naked was lifted up, his whole body being so beaten with Whips, sinews that a man might see the bare bones; and after they had mingled Vinegar and Salt together, they poured upon the most tender parts of his body; and lastly, roasted him as on fire, as a man would roast Flesh to eat. Other strange Torments they had for the Christians; as hanging them upon Crosses, binding them to the bodies of dead Trees, hanging him by the middle upon Gallowses till they died with hunger; hooking of them with Hooks with small distance as fleshing and broyling them with Coals; that many times they were renewed; tumbling them with boyling Lead; having the most necessary Members cut from them, &c. all which torments they patiently endured.

Whose heads in heaven shall wear a crowned [illegible]
For their undying persecutors frowne.

March

New moon 1 day at 10. in the forenoon.
First quarter 8 day, at nine in the afternoon.
Full Moon 15 day early at night.
Last quarter 23 day at 10 in the forenoon.

1	b	Dauid Archb of Wyen.	legs	6	19	5 41
2	c	Chad Bish. of Lich.	feet	6	17	5 43
3	d			6	15	
4	e					
5	f		head	6		
6	g	Quarter Wed and in.				
7	a		neck	6		
8	b	Cyprian B. of Carth.	and	6		
9	c	Capel &c. in	throat	6		
10	d	Sun in Aries	arms	6		
11	e	Edwin King & mar.		5	48	6
12	f		breast	5	46	6
13	g		and	5	44	6
14	a		stomach	5	42	6
15	b	Basilissaus Bishop	heart	5	40	6
16	c	Cyriacus		5	38	6
17	d	Patrick Bish. & Con.	bowells	5	36	6
18	e	Edward K. and mar.		5	34	6
19	f		reins	5	32	6
20	g	Joachim Confessor		5	30	6
21	a	Benedict the Abbot	secrets	5	28	6
22	b	Paulinus		5	26	6
23	c	Maundy Thursday	thighs	5	24	6
24	d	Good Fryday		5	22	6
25	e	Annunciation of B. Vir.	knees	5	20	6
26	f	Easter day		5	18	6
27	g	Easter Monday	legs	5	16	6
28	a	Easter Tuesday		5	14	6
29	b	Eustyrb Confessor		5	12	6
30	c	Quirrans Bishop	feet	5	10	6
31	d	Adelme		5	8	6

Saint Alban of our Isle the Proto-martyr,
Being Christian made, was from his faith no starter.
But for the cause of Christ did loose his head
Which (as his Legend saith) spake he being dead.

Saint Alban *the British Proto-martyr.*

SAint *Alban* was a wealthy Inhabitant of *Verulam* or *Ferus*, and a Citizen of *Rome*, for so *Alexander Neckam* stiles him.

Hic est Martyrii roseo decoratus honore,
Albanus, Cives, inclyta Roma, tuus.

Here *Alban*, Rome, thy Citizen renown'd
With worthy grace of Martyrdom was crown'd.

His Conversion happened on this manner. *Amphibalus* a Christian Preacher of *Caer-lion* in *Wales*, was fain to fly from persecution into the Eastern parts of this Island, and was entertained by *Alban* in his house in *Verulam*. Not long after a search being made for *Amphibalus*, *Alban* secretly and safely conveighed him away, and exchanging Cloaths with him, offered himself for his Guest to the Pagan Officers, who at that instant were a sacrificing to their *Devil-gods*; where not only *Alban* being required, refused to sacrifice, but also he reproved others for so doing; and thereupon was condemned to most cruel torments, and after to be beheaded. His judgment being given after this manner, he was brought from the City *Verulam*, to the place of Execution, which as then was a Hill in a Wood called *Holm-hurst*, where at one stroke his Head was smitten off. But his Executioner (with *Bede*) had short joy of his wicked deed, for his eyes fell to the ground with the head of the holy Martyr.

Thousands of torments when he had endur'd for Christ his sake,
At length he died by doom thus given, his head away to take.
The Tortor proudly did the feat, but clear he went not quite,
That holy Martyr lost his head, the cruel wretch his sight.

April

1	5	Thursday.	head	5	14	6
2						
3			face	5	10	6
4						
5						
6			armes			
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29	6	Tuesday	head	5	14	6
30	6	Wednesday	face	5	10	6

Ambition in Christian saints is sin,
As for a saint still great moments still endure:
Contemning riches, honours, worldly prize,
Embracing heaven to gain eternal life.

AMbition was the Guilt and Cruelty Father of St. Alban as you have heard [illegible] Christian Religion, Which Disciple it [illegible] into What [illegible] Conversion, and Instructions of Religion to be further [illegible] in the Faith, was next pursued by a Pagan Army of their whole Country, by whom they were overtaken, overcome, and murthered, only the Saint (like God's Messenger) who Guided them all safely the Way he shewed. Now these Pagan Persecutors brought their Victim back again, and being about to execute their Cruelty, in the Village called Verulam, there [illegible] they cruelly put him to death for making [illegible] Christian, and took away his Life, [illegible] Gods, and giving [illegible] all which he endured [illegible] Christian Religion [illegible] and Venerable Bede who [illegible] this Story, and writes after the year 700. saith, that in his days the very Relicks of this Blessed Man were kept in the Church of Verulam.

It is reported, that the Saint in his Life time, and afterwards [illegible] Water, extant in the [illegible] in the Church of [illegible] and that it should [illegible] in Winter, and neither increased nor diminished in Summer; the truth of which Miracles found to be false, the other perhaps something more in report than reality, [illegible] and Forefathers [illegible] known to be Christians.

May. Moveable days.

New moon a day, at 4 afternoon.
First quarter 10 day, at 6 afternoon.
Full moon 25 day, at 10 in the forenoon.
Last quarter 31 day, at 6 in the morning.

1	b	St. Philip and Jacob	neck	4	28	7
2	c			4	27	7
3	d		arms	4	26	7
4	e		and	4	24	7
5	f		shoulders	4	23	7
6	g		breast	4	21	7
7	A			4	20	7
8	b		heart	4	18	7
9	c			4	17	7
10	d		and	4	16	7
11	e		back	4	14	7
12	f		bowels	4	13	7
13	g		reins	4	12	7
14	A			4	9	7
15	b		hearts	4	7	7
16	c			4	6	7
17	d		thighs	4	4	7
18	e			4	3	7
19	f		knees	4	1	7
20	g			3	59	7
21	A		legs	3	58	7
22	b			3	56	7
23	c		face	3	55	7
24	d			3	53	7
25	e			3	52	7
26	f			3	50	7
27	g			3	49	7
28	A			3	47	7
29	b	Carolus II. restor.		3	45	7
30	c	Yeomans & Bowstaff erm.	throat	3	44	7
31	d	Petronilla Virgin	arms	3	43	7

These holy Bishops with equally zeal,
'Gainst Diocletian rising fortitude,
And with triumphant patience they do come
To wear the glorious Crown of martyrdome.

Marcellinus, *and* Marcellus, *Bishops of* Rome, and Martyrs.

Marcellinus being ordained Bishop of Rome, had not sate long in that See, but he was brought by the Tyrant *Diocletian*, to the Idols, there to do sacrifice, which through pusillanimity and fear of death, he consented unto, and yielded to their Idolatry; for which fact, being excommunicated by the Christians, he fell into such repentance, that he returned again to *Diocletian*, where he standing to his former confession, and publiquely condemning the Idolatry of the Heathens, recovered the Crown of Martyrdome, suffering with *Claudius*, *Cyrinus*, and *Antoninus*.

Marcellus likewise was urged of *Maxentius* to renounce his Bishop-rick, and Religion, and to sacrifice unto them as Gods, which when he constantly refused, he was beaten with Cudgels, and so expelled the City. Then entering into the house of *Lucina* a Widow, assembled there the Congregation; which coming to the Ears of *Maxentius* the Tyrant, he turned the House of *Lucina* into a Stable, and made *Marcellus* the Keeper of the Beasts, forcing him to most vile and servile offices, not suffering him to have the benefit of the Lowest; so that with the sunk thereof, and other miserable handling, he surrendred up his pious soul to God.

New Moon first day, at
First quarter 8 day,
Full Moon 15 day,
Last quarter 22 day,
New Moon 30 day at mid-night.

1	S	Nicodemus, Con.	arms	3	42	8
2	S	Marcelline, Peter, &c. m. m.	breast	3	42	8
3	M	[illegible]	hand	3	42	8
4	T	1 Sunday after Trin.	stomac	3	41	8
5	W	Boniface Bishop of Mentz, m	heart	3	41	8
6	T	Norbertus, Bishop & Con.	heart	3	41	8
7	F	[illegible]	bowels	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	S	[illegible] Martyr	bowels	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	S	[illegible]	reins	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	M	[illegible] of Scotland	reins	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	T	[illegible] Apost.	feature	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	W	[illegible] and Con.	secrets	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	T	[illegible] Con.	thighs	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	F	[illegible]	thighs	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	S	[illegible]	knees	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	S	[illegible] born.	knees	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	M	[illegible]	legs	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	T	[illegible] Vin.	legs	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	W	[illegible] Protasius, m.	legs	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	T	[illegible] and m.	feet	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	F	[illegible]	feet	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	S	[illegible] Fortunatus, Bish.	head	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	S	[illegible]	head	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	M	[illegible]	neck	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	T	[illegible] Trin.	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	T	[illegible]	arms	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	F	Leo Bishop and Con.	arms	3	48	8
29	S	Peter and Paul Apost.	breast	3	49	8
30	S	Commemoration of St. Paul	breast	3	50	8

Archbishop Simeon, &c.
Regardless of
Did yield his Body
Gaining a most

Simeon, *Archbishop of Seleucia.*

THis *Simeon* being Archbishop of *Seleucia*, was for his Religion so hated of the Magitians, and Inchanters, that they accused him to *Sapores* King of *Persia* for the same; who being brought before the King, and persisting constant in his Religion, had this offer, either to worship with him after his manner (promising him many great gifts if he would so do,) or if he would not, threatning so him, and to all the other Christians within his land destruction. But *Simeon* neither allured with his promises, nor terrified with his threatnings, continued constant in his Doctrine professed, so as neither he could be induced to Idolatrous worship, nor yet to betray the truth of his Religion: whereupon he was cast into prison, where having remained some certain space, he, with many other Christians, were brought forth to suffer death, whom he exhorted to stand firm and steadfast in the Lord, declaring that to be true life indeed so to dye; and that to be slaves indeed to sinne, or betray God for fear of punishment, which words of comfortable exhortation, the holy Martyrs being prepared, willingly yielded up their lives to death, after which *Simeon*, with two other Priests, of Ministers of his Church, *Abdeclas*, and *Ananias*, which also with him were partakers of the same martyrdome.

First quarter, 8 days, at 9 h. [illegible] morning.
Full Moon, 15 days, at 9 h. [illegible] morning.
Laſt quarter, 22 days, at [illegible] morning.
New Moon, 30 days, at [illegible] morning.

Romwald, Biſhop	breaſt.	3	51	8	9
6 Sunday after Trin.	heart	3	51	8	9
Colonel Aſhton mar.	heart	3	52	8	8
Tranſ. of St. Swithin, B. of W.	bowels	3	53	8	7
Tuſcan, and Chal. m.	bowels	3	54	8	6
	[illegible]	3	56	8	5
	[illegible]	3	57	8	4
	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	8	3
7 Sunday after Trin.	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	8	2
Grace and Peace, m.	[illegible]	3	6	8	1
	[illegible]	4	3	8	0
	[illegible]	4	3	7	59
	[illegible]	4	4	7	58
	[illegible]	4	5	7	57
	[illegible]	4	7	7	56
	[illegible]	4	8	7	55
	[illegible]	4	10	7	54
	[illegible]	4	11	7	53
	[illegible]	4	13	7	52
	[illegible]	4	14	7	51
	[illegible]	4	15	7	50
	[illegible]	4	17	7	49
	[illegible]	4	18	7	48
8 Sunday after Trin.	[illegible]	4	20	7	47
	[illegible]	4	21	7	46
	[illegible]	4	23	7	45
	breaſt	4	24	7	44
Martha, Virgin	heart	4	26	7	43
9 Sunday after Trin.	heart	4	30	7	41
German, Biſhop	bowels	4	32	7	40

Also his holy Bishop Simeon for Christ, did suffer.
The same Year, by many Pagan Lords,
Also by the new found Persecution,
Hormisda suffered great Persecution.

THis Bishop *Simeon* lived at such time as *Isdigerdes* was King of *Persia*, about the time of the Emperour *Theodosius*, the Persecution began by *Sapores* a Persian, still continued under the succeeding Kings of *Persia*, by whom this holy Man was Crowned with Martyrdome. There was also *Hormisda* a great Noble Mans Son, and of great Reputation among the *Persians*, whom, when the King understood to be a Christian, and to deny to turn from his Religion, condemned him to keep his Elephants naked. In proces of time, the King looking out at a Window, and seeing him all scarified and parched in the Sun, commanded him to have a shirt put on him, and to be brought before him, whom the King asked if he would deny Christ? *Hormisda* hearing that, tore off the shirt from his body, and cast it from him, saying, I will rather I will deny my Faith to Christ for a shirt, have here your garment.

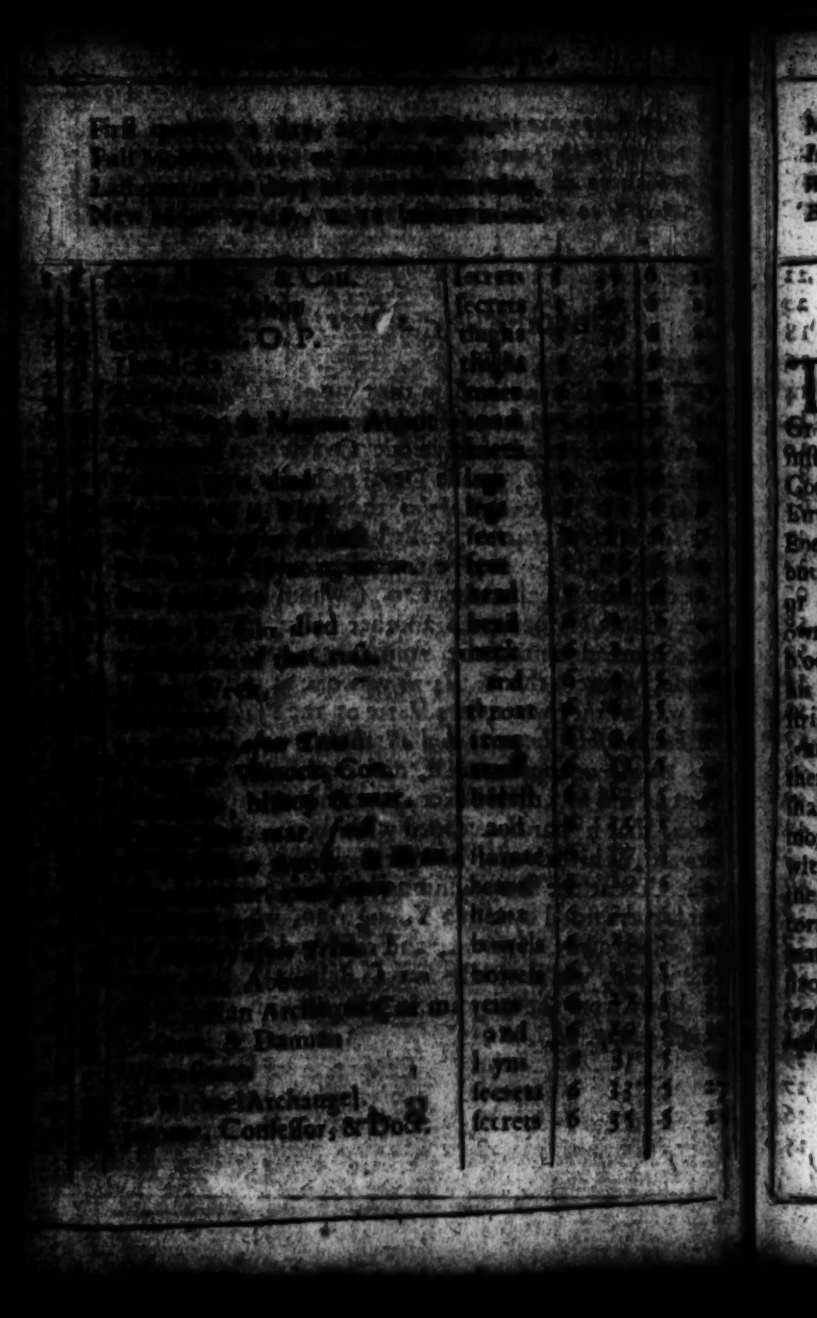
Thus strength Man grows weak, so great an Oppressor,
Soon Faith makes a confessor from Confessor.

For this his confessing profession of the Truth, he was by the [illegible] called his Country. *Theodor. Lib. 5.*

Full Moon 13 days
Last quarter 21 days
New Moon 28 days

	Lammas day.	bowels	4	34	7
	Stephen, P. & mar.	bowels	4	36	7
	Dominic m.	reins	4	38	7
	Aristarchus				

Theodorus, a worthy Citizen.



Marcus a holy Priest, whose Zeal was high,
In the suppression of Idolatry;
Who from the cause of Christ would ne'er be won,
But for the same constancy he a Martyr.

THis *Marcus* was Bishop of the *Arethusians*, a People of *Syria*. He at the Commandment of *Constantine* the Great, pulled down a certain Temple Dedicated to Idols; and instead thereof built up a Church where the Christians might Congregate. But when *Julian* surnamed *Apostata*, came to be Emperour, the *Arethusians* accused him for a Traitor, and Enemy to *Julian*; whereupon he prepared himself to fly: but when he perceived that there were certain of his Kinsmen, or Friends apprehended in his stead, returning again of his own accord, he offered himself to those that thirsted for his blood; whom when they had gotten, as Men neither pitying his old Age, nor abashed at his venerous Countenance, first stripped him naked, and pitifully beat him; then within a while after, they cast him into a foul, filthy Sink, and from thence being brought, they caused Boys to thrust him with sharpened Reeds, made for the nonce, to provoke him pain the more. Lastly, they put him into a Basket, and being anointed with Honey, and Broth, they hung him aloft in the heat of the Sun, as meat for Wasps, and Flyes to feed upon: [illegible] torments he might have waved, would he have given consent unto the re-building the Idolatrous Temple he had destroyed, but he refused: saying, [illegible] *confer one half-penny in case of impiety, as if he were forced unto the whole.*

No Heathens in such cruelties surviving shone so,
Passing was modest Christians going to die;
Though Nature strive that was already gone,
To hast his departure helping hand they lent.

Pothinus, *Bishop of* Lions.

THis blessed *Pothinus* was Bishop of *Lions*, at such time as *Antonius Verus* the *Roman* Emperor raised his most Persecution against the Christians. He was [illegible] above four score and ten Years old, weak of body, able to draw breath, because of the imbecility of [illegible] strengthened with the chearfulness of the spirit, for the [illegible] of martyrdome which he desired. He was brought before the Tribunal Seat, being guarded of the Souldiers, accompanied with the Potentates of the City, directly [illegible] being demanded of the President, who is the God of Christians? he answered, If thou become worthy to understand. After this answer he was cruelly [illegible] suffered many stripes, for such as were [illegible] at him both with hand and foot, [illegible] or near at all; and such as stood afar off, [illegible] in his hand, that was thrown at his head, [illegible] from journying out of their [illegible] in prison so grievously offended, [illegible] to render the reason of their [illegible] Christ; [illegible] breathless, almost breathless, he was [illegible] prison, where after two days, he [illegible] his soul [illegible] and so stoutly maintained [illegible]

First quarter
Full Moon
Last quarter
New Moon

	The Feast of All-Saints	legs	7	18	4
	Commemor. of All-Souls	legs	7	39	4
	Winefrid, Virgin, & m.	feet	7	41	4
	Mary de Pratis, Virgin	[illegible]	7	42	4
	Papists Conjuracy	feet	7	44	4
	Leonard Confessor	head	7	46	4
	[illegible] & Com.	head	7	47	4
		neck	7	49	4
		neck	7	51	4
	[illegible] m.	arms	7	52	4
		and	7	54	4
		throat	7	55	4
		breast	7	57	4
	with the Dublin	breast	8	0	4
		back	8	1	4
	of Lincoln	heart	8	3	4
	Peter Church	bowels	8	4	4
		[illegible]	8	6	4
	m.	[illegible]	8	7	4
		[illegible]	8	8	4
		[illegible]	8	9	4
		[illegible]	8	10	4
		[illegible]	8	12	4
		[illegible]	8	13	4
		[illegible]	8	14	4
	Saturn ♄	legs	8	14	3
	St. Andrew Apostle	legs	8	15	3

In matters [illegible]
Rome did [illegible]
Make chief [illegible] now,
Make Kings for [illegible] bow.

Zepherinus, *Bishop of* Rome.

THis *Zepherinus* I mention, the rather, because that in his time hapned a notable story, Recorded by *Eusebius* in the fifth Book of his Ecclesiastical History. There was (saith he) one *Natalius*, who was a worthy Confessor; it happened this Man to be seduced by *Asclipiodotus*, and *Theodotus*, two Heretricks that denyed the Divinity of Christ, for a hundred and fifty pence monthly to be paid him, to be a Bishop of their Heretical opinion: now he being thus linked unto them, the Lord warned him oft by Visions, and for that he was altogether careless, and negligent in marking the Visions from above, being now, as it were, hooked with the baited hook of privy Treason, and filthy lucre, whereby thousands do perish; at length he was scourged by an Angel of the Lord, and for the space of a whole night, chastised not a little; so that whereas he early in the morning, clothed in Sack-cloth, and besmeared with Ashes, with much woe, and many tears, he fell down before the feet of *Zepherinus*, Bishop of Rome, beseeching him with weeping Eyes, and wet Cheeks, for the bowels of Christ, for tenders and pity his miserable case; and shewing to his Body the [illegible] and [illegible] he was received again unto the Communion of the Church.

Decem-

Philets a worthy Champion of Christs truth,
Who scorn'd their gifts, gainst persecution fought,
Deserv'd of death, fruition of Heavens joys,
His life he freely offer'd in Christs cause.

Philets, *Bishop of* Thumis *in* Thebais.

THis *Philets* was a famous Person for the politick government of his Country, for the over-sight of the publique Liturgies, and study of Philosophy. He was of noble birth, honour, eloquence, and riches; yet he preferred, before all these, the Piety, and Faith in Jesus Christ; for at such time as the bloody Persecution of *Diocletian* raged throughout the world, this godly Bishop was apprehended for the cause, and [illegible] he was incensed of many of his enemies, and [illegible] of divers of the chief Rulers, and last of all, of the Judge himself, that he would render his own cause, consider [illegible] and pity his Relations; yet could he not by [illegible] of such great Persons, be brought by flattering [illegible] to forsake the Faith of Christ, and transgress the Lords Law; but with a divine resolution he endured all [illegible] and commodies of the Judge, and [illegible] Philets he by his Letters encouraged the Brethren [illegible] towards, and to hold fast the profession of Faith [illegible] Deuteronomy 4. He [illegible] cessed not from among the [illegible] [illegible] knowing God, but was [illegible] he was condemned by the Judge, and suffered martyrdom by being beheaded.

Bishop

Mr. Quarles, in his Divine Emblems.

The Book of Common Prayer needs Encomiums,
For Prayers that are most Common are the best.

St. Athanasius Bishop of Alexandria,

a famous Doctor of the Church.

ATHANASIUS was Bishop of *Alexandria* after *Alexander*, and the breaking up of the *Nicene* Council. Being a Heathen Boy, he played the part of a Christian Bishop in a certain Play, which was so dedicated that he would prove a notable man. Being Deacon, he went to the Council of *Nice*, and did great service against the *Arrians*; whereupon they accused him falsely accused him of Sorcery, and that he sent his Clergy into *Mareotis*, which beat Arius with their feet, overthrew the Lords Table, brake the holy Cups, and burned the Bibles: they also accused him of Murder and Magick. To answer unto those crimes he was called to come unto the Council held at *Tyre*, where notwithstanding he fully cleared himself, and that most of his accusers run away for shame; yet the Council condemned *Athanasius*, never the less, for their malice against him, for soon after they accused him at *Constantinople* before the Emperour, that he should say, he would stop the passage of Corn from *Alexandria* to *Constantinople*, whereupon Emperour *Constantine the Great*, banished him to *Treves*, a City of *France*. Afterwards his innocency being known, and Emperour dying, *Athanasius* the accuser called him home from exile, yet here could he not be quiet neither, for the Council of *Antioch* charged him that he had unlawfully received, without the warrant of a Council; wherefore they deposed him again, and in his place ordained *Eusebius*, who refused the same; Then they chose one *Gregory*

and

rius an *Arian*, who was brought thither with armed Soldiers, so that *Athanasius* was forced to save himself by flight.

he was [illegible] with a Bishoprick; and without the Holy Land, [illegible] of Bishops chosen their primary Seats of Office, [illegible] with [illegible] his Successors, [illegible] Christ, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to be received no more into the Communion of thy Church, that let thy servant depart in peace, and destroy not thy soul with the wicked. But Lord, if thou wilt spare thy Church, wherunto I am assured thou wilt be favourable, then Lord, turn thy countenance to the words of the Eusebians, and give not thine inheritance to desolation and reproach: and cut off Arrius, lest while he entereth in to the Church, his Heresie also seem to enter with him, and so a difference seem to be betwixt Piety and Impiety. The next day following the prayer of *Alexander*, *Eusebius* Bishop of *Nicomedia*, with his retinue, came with great confidence and pomp, to perform all which they threatened they would do. But *Arrius* was compelled to go to a secret place, where he ended his wretched life with ignominy and shame, as you heard before.

Paulus *Bishop of* Constantinople.

This *Paulus* succeeded *Alexander*: His lot was to govern this Church under the reign of *Constantius* an *Arrian* Emperour, who rejected him, and seated *Eusebius* Bishop of *Nicomedia* in his place. But this great Patron of the *Arrian* Heresie, scarcely was placed in *Constantinople*, when he ended his life. The *Homousians* received again *Paulus* to be their Bishop: The *Arrians* chose *Macedonius*. This was the cause of great strife in *Constantinople*, and the people divided in factions hatefully invaded one another. The Emperour hearing of the tumults, sent *Hermogenes* the General Commander of his Horsemen, to remove *Paulus* from *Constantinople*: *Hermogenes* was ready to execute the Emperours commandment, but the people being affectioned toward their Pastor, rose up with popular tumult, compassed the House of *Hermogenes*, set it on fire, slew him, and fastened a Cord to his legs, and trailed him along the streets. For this cause the Emperour *Constantius* willing to punish the Authors of this tumult, hastened to come to *Constantinople*. The people went forth to meet him, and with tears confessed their fault, and craved pardon. The Emperour abstained from punishing them unto death, but he cut off the one half of the victual which the liberality of his Father had bestowed upon *Constantinople*, to be paid yearly

out

out of the tributs of *Egypt*. He banished *Paulus* the second time, and seated *Macedonius* in *Constantinople*, not without effusion of blood. *Paulus* was again restored by the means of the Emperour *Constans*: but after the death of *Constans*, he was banished to *Cucusus*, a Town of *Armenia*, where he was strangled by the bloody *Arrians*.

Eusebius Pamphilus *Bishop of Cæsarea.*

Eusebius Pamphilus Bishop of *Cæsarea* in *Palestine*, lived under the Emperour *Constantine*, with whom he was familiarly acquainted. He was desired to supply the place of *Eustatius* Bishop of *Antioch*, whose deposition the *Arrians*, without all form of order, had procured most unrighteously: but he would not consent to accept that charge, so that the chair of *Antioch* wanted a Bishop eight years. The Emperour *Constantine* commended his modesty, and counted him worthy to be Bishop of the whole world. He was so familiarly acquainted with *Pamphilus* the Martyr, that he assumed his name, and called himself *Eusebius Pamphilus*. He wrote very many Volumes, amongst which these are remembred, Of Evangelical preparation, 15. Books, a preparative for such as were to learn the doctrine of the Gospel. Of Evangelical Demonstration, 20. Books, where he proveth and confirmeth the Doctrine of the New Testament, with a confutation of the adversary. Of Divine Apparition, 15. Books. Of the Ecclesiastical History, 10. Books. Of Chronical Canons, a general recital, with an Epitome thereof. Of the Disagreeing of the Evangelists. Ten Books upon the Prophet *Isaiah*. Against *Porphirius*, who wrote them in *Sicilia* (as some do think) thirty Books. One Book of Tobit. An Apology or defence of *Origen*, in 6. Books. The Life of *Pamphilus*, in 3. Books. Four Books of the Life of *Constantine*. Against *Hieroclis*, 8. Books. Against fatal destiny, one Book. Three Books against *Marcellus*. Of Martyrs. Certain other Books. Upon the 150. *Psalms* very learned Commentaries, with sundry other works. He died about the time that *Athanasius* first returned from banishment, by the means of *Constantine*.

Constantius the younger, about the year of our Lord 348.

St. Gregory Nazianzen *Bishop of Nazianzen.*

Gregory Nazianzen lived in the daies of *Constantius*, *Julian*, and *Theodosius*. He was born in a little Town of *Cappadocia* called *Nazianzen*, from which he received his name. He was trained up in learning in *Alexandria* and in *Athens*. His familiarity with St. *Basil* began in *Athens*, and was increased in the Wilderness: He Preached in *Sasima*, but because it was a place unmeet for studies he returned to *Nazianzen*, and was a helper to his aged Father. After his Fathers death he went to *Constantinople*, where he found the Town in a most desolate condition, in regard the *Arrian* and *Macedonian* Heresies had so mightily prevailed, that all the principal Churches were occupied by them. *Nazianzen* only had liberty to Preach in a little Church called *Anastasia*, because the truth of God which seemed to have been buried now by the Preaching of *Nazianzen* was revived again. In the second General Council gathered by *Theodosius*, because some Bishops of *Macedonia* and *Egypt* were averse against his admission, he counterfeited the fit, he feigned, and was content to be cast out of his place, to procure peace and concord amongst his brethren. He benefited the Church of Christ in the daies of *Julian*, prohibiting the Children of Christians to be brought up in the Schools of learning. He detected the Heresie of *Apollinaris*, and the abominations of Heathen Idolatry, wherein to *Julian* had sold himself; more clearly then any other man had done. He might say of General Councils, as our late King *Charles* of happy memory, might say of Parliaments, *That they all proved disastful to him*, notwithstanding he was a man worthy for excellency of gifts to be called *Theologus*.

St. Basil *the Great, Bishop of Cæsarea.*

This St. *Basil* was so united in heart and mind with *Nazianzen*, that the pen of *Socrates* will not separate the Treasures of their lives. His Father was martyred under the persecutin

Em-

Emperour *Maximus*. He left behind him five Sons: three of them were Bishops, namely *Basil* Bishop of *Cæsarea*, *Peter* Bishop of *Sebaste*, and *Gregory* Bishop of *Nyssa*. He was instructed in all kind of learning in *Cæsarea*, in *Constantinople*, in *Athens*, under *Himerius* and *Prohæresius*, in *Antioch* under *Libanius*. At his second coming to *Athens*, he acquainted himself with *Nazianzen*. He was ordained a Deacon by *Meletius* Bishop of *Antioch*, and a Presbyter by *Eusebius* Bishop of *Cæsarea*. The good carriage of *Basil* towards *Eusebius* is worthy of remembrance, albeit *Eusebius* conceived indignation against him without a cause, yet he would not expostulate with his Bishop, but he departed to a solitary place in *Pontus*, where he remained until the death of the Emperour *Valens*. Then did the *Arrian* Heresie so mightily prevail, that necessity compelled the Churches of *Cappadocia* to request *Basil* to turn again, least in his absence *Arrianisme* should get a full upper-hand. *Basil* returned, not without the foreknowledge and good advice of *Nazianzen* his dear friend, who counsel'ed him to prevent *Eusebius*, and to overcome him in courtesie and humanity: so was he reconciled to *Eusebius*, and after his death succeeded him in his Bishoprick: whom God so blessed, that the *Arrians* and *Eunomians*, who seemed to be excellently learned, when they encountered with *Nazianzen* and *Basil*, they were like unto men altogether destitute of learning. In the Persecution of *Valens*, he was sent to *Antioch*, and presented before the Deputy of *Valens*, who threatened him with banishment and death; but he answered him with invincible courage, so that the Deputy was astonished at his answer. He was not afraid of banishment, because the earth is the Lords, neither was he afraid of death, but wished to have that honour, that the bonds of this earthly Tabernacle might be sealed for the Testimony of Christ. The Emperours Son *Galacet* at this time was sick unto the death, and the Empress sent him word, that she had suffered many things in her Dream for the Bishop *Basil*; so he was dismissed, and suffered to return to *Cæsarea*.

Gregory, *Bishop of Nyssa.*

This *Gregory* was Bishop of *Nyssa*, and brother to St. *Basil*, taking the name of *Nyssenus*, from the place whereof he was Bishop. In the second General Council, to him was committed the oversight of the Country of *Cappadocia*. Though the Volume of his books be not extant, yet he is renowned in the mouths of the learned; and the fragments of his writings declare that he hath been a man of note and mark. Concerning him, he said, that albeit the Serpents that stinged us were not slaughtered, yet we have sufficient consolation in this, that we are cured from their venomous bites and stings. Concerning Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*, *Mount Olivet*, and *Bethlehem*, he said, that a Pilgrimage from carnal lusts, to the righteousness of God, is acceptable to the Lord, but not a journeying from [illegible] and that God will give a reward in the [illegible] done in this world by warrant [illegible]

St. Hillary, *Bishop of Poytiers in France.*

Saint *Hillary* lived under the reign of *Constantius*: He was [illegible] in manners meek and courteous, [illegible] immediately after the Council of *Millain* [illegible] *Theodoret* writeth that he was [illegible] and relieved again from banishment [illegible] more assured that he remained [illegible] unto which Council he [illegible] any special command [illegible] general command given to him [illegible] together the Bishops of the East [illegible] presence of the Emperor's Commissioners, *Hillary* being banished in the East was brought to the Council of *Seleucia*, from *Seleucia* he went to *Constantinople*. The Emperour refused to hear him reason with the *Arians* in matters of Faith, but gave him liberty to return to his own Country again. He took great pains to purge the Country of *France* from the poyson of *Arrian* Heresie: and he prevailed so far, that

St. *Jerome*

St. *Jerome* compares him to *Deucalion*, who both saw the flood of waters overflowing *Theſſaly*, and the abating of them alſo: Even ſo *Hillary* ſaw both the growth and decay of *Arrianiſme* in *France*. He was very ſtudious in learning, and wrote ſundry notable Books, whereof he delivered one into *Conſtantius*'s hand at *Conſtantinople*. He lived 6. years after his return from baniſhment, and concluded his Life under the Reign of *Valentinian*.

A Maul to Hereticks, whoſe words ſtrike terrour
To their foul facts, detecting of their errour.

Oſius *Biſhop of* Corduba *in Spain.*

This *Oſius* was a grave Father, a learned Biſhop, and a ſtout defender of the Faith againſt the *Arrian* Hereſie. He was ſent by *Conſtantine* the Great to reconcile *Alexander* and *Arius*: He was at the Councell of *Nice*. The *Arrians* in the Council of *Sirmium* ſcourged his bare ſides becauſe he would not ſubſcribe unto their Heretical opinion.

Paphnutius *Biſhop of* Thebais.

This *Paphnutius* was a Biſhop of a certain City in the upper *Thebais*, ſo vertuous and ſo holy a man, that ſtrange miracles are reported to be wrought by him. He had one of his eyes pull'd out in the time of perſecution, wherefore the Emperour *Conſtantine* the great had him in very great reverence, and ſent for him at ſundry times, to come unto his ſumptuous Palace, the empty place of the pulliſhed eye he was wont to kiſſe, ſo great a reverence and honour did the Emperour ſhew unto this ancient and holy Father. He of a Child led a ſtrait life in the company of the religious worſhippers, and excelled all others in fame for continency of mind, and chaſt behaviours, and notwithſtanding he was never Married in his life. Yet in the Council of *Nice*, when they were about to ſeparate Married Prieſts from their Wives, he ſo perſwaded them to the contrary, that the whole Council yielded unto his ſentence, wholly ending all Controverſies that might ariſe in that behalf.

Spiridion

Spyridion Bishop of Trimithous in Cyprus.

This *Spyridion* was at first a Shepherd of Cattel, yet was he so holy and so vertuous that he seemed worthy to be preferred a Shepherd of men, and was made Bishop of Trimithous a City of Cyprus, who in love to his old occupation, though he executed the function of a Bishop, yet out of singular modesty, he kept also a Flock of Sheep. *Socrates* in the first Book of his Ecclesiastical History, chap. 8. relateth two strange stories of him, which I will rehearse in his own words, leaving the credit thereof to the Readers approbation. *Thieves* (said he) *on a certain time about midnight, broke into his Sheep-cote, and by stealth went about to convey away some of his Sheep: but God who kept the Shepherd, saved also the Sheep: for the Thieves with a certain invisible kind of fear, were bound fast bound unto the Sheep-cote. At the dawning of the day Spyridon came to his Fold, and seeing the hands of the Thieves tyed behind them, forthwith understood the circumstance, and by Prayer which he made unto God, loosed their bands, and admonished them earnestly to get their living not with the spoil of other mens substance, but with the sweat of their own brows. Yet in the end he gave them a fat weather, bidding them farewell in this sort: I give you this, lest it repent you that it have laboured all night in vain.* The other thing he relates of him is this, *He had to his Daughter a Virgin, endued with no small piety and holiness, her name was Irene, to whose custody a sum of money was committed by a certain friend: but she, neglecting the charge of the Treasure, hid it in the ground, and as a wonder, revealed the fact. They came the Owners, and finding that the Maiden was dead, they went about to extort the Father sometimes threatning, and sometimes also with fair words, some other times cursing him with fire and sword. The old man weighing the loss of his friend as much as his own, got him to the Sepulchre of his Daughter, praying unto God, that now before the time he would vouchsafe to shew unto him the promised Resurrection; the which hope if he failed him not at all: for the Maid revived, and came to the presence of her Father, which also as soon as she had revealed unto him the place where the*

Jewel

Jewel lay bid, punished away out of his sight. This story is also related by Ruffinus a Latine Author; lib. 1. cap. 9.

St. Ambrose Bishop of Millane.

Ambrose the Son of *Symmachus* was a man of noble parentage: under the Emperour *Valentinian*, he was Governour of *Liguria*. At this time *Auxentius* Bishop of *Millane* (an Arrian) died. Great sedition was in the Town for the election of a new Bishop, every man contending to have a Bishop chosen of that Faith, which he himself best liked. *Ambrose* fearing the undoing of the Town by this hurtful contention, exhorting them to unity and concord with words and reasons perswasive, that the people with one consent cried out, they would be all of one mind if that *Ambrose* were appointed to be their Bishop; for in so doing there was hope that all would be reconciled, and that all would embrace one Faith and opinion. The Bishops that were present, thought verily that the uniform voice of the people was the voice of God himself; wherefore, without any further deliberation, they take *Ambrose* and Baptize him (for he was a *Catechumen*) and elect him Bishop. But when *Ambrose* came willingly to the Baptism, yet denyed utterly he would be Bishop; they make the Emperour *Valentinian* privy to their doings. He wondering at the consent and agreement of his people, supposed that which was done to be the work of God himself, and signified unto the Bishops that they should obey the will of God, and commanded they should create him Bishop; for God rather than men preferred him unto this dignity. So was *Ambrose* ordained Bishop of *Millane*. After the death of *Valentinian* he was grievously troubled by *Justina* the Mother of *Valentinian* the second, for she was infected with Arrianism. *Ambrose* was favoured by the people, and would not betray the Sheepfold of God to Wolves. He sustained also great trouble under the two Tyrants *Maximus* and *Eugenius*: so that he was compelled in the time of *Maximus* to flie to *Aquileia*: and in the time of *Eugenius*, to flie to *Hemaria*. He lived also under the reign of *Theodosius*, whom he sharply reproved for the

slaughter

slaughter of the innocent people of *Thessalonica*: and died in the third year of the reign of *Honorius*, after he had governed the Church of *Millane* twenty two years.

Epiphanius *Bishop of* Cyprus.

Epiphanius was born in a little Village of *Palestine*, called *Besanduce*. He was brought up amongst the Monks of *Palestine* and *Egypt*. In the end he was ordained Bishop of *Salamina*, the Metropolitan Town of the Isle of *Cyprus*. He refuted the Heresies preceding his time, in his Book called *Panarium*, and set down a sum of the true Faith, in his book called *Ancoratus*. He had a great regard to the poor, insomuch that he was called *Oeconomus Pauperum*, and like as *Cyprus* was naturally scituated in a place near approaching to *Asia* the less, and to *Syria*, *Egypt*, and *Pentapolis*, and not far distant from *Europe*; so it fell out that Christians who were disposed to support their indigent Brethren, they sent their Collections to *Epiphanius*, and he distributed them to the poor. With these commendable vertues, there was mixed a reprovable simplicity in him. He was circumvented by *Theophilus* Bishop of *Alexandria*, and took a dealing against *John Chrysostome* Bishop of *Constantinople*, because he would not be suborned in damning the Books of *Origen*. Also he taught in *Constantinople* with endeavour to alienate the hearts of the people from their own Pastor, and celebrated the Communion, and ordained a Deacon in *Constantinople*, without the foreknowledge and consent of *Chrysostome*, and contrary to the Church-orders. *Chrysostome* on the other part sent him admonishments, that in case he received any disgrace or harm in the time of popular commotions, he should blame himself, who by his own inordinate dealing was procuring the same. After this *Epiphanius* ceased from such doings, and entered into a Ship of purpose to return back again to *Cyprus*, but he died by the way. It is reported of him, that when he entered into the Ship, he said, he left three great things behind him, to wit, a great Town, a great Palace, and great Hypocrisie.

This

This *Epiphanius* writeth thus concerning the Prophet *Nathan*. The Prophet *Nathan* of the House of *Zoeck*, born in *Gabath* a City of *Galilee*, lived in the time of *David*, and taught him the Law of the Lord. He foresaw that *David* was too far in love with *Bathsheba*, and therefore immediately left *Gabath*, and got him towards *Jerusalem*, for to stay the King from committing so hainous an offence. And behold *Bellar* stopt him, for when he found him dead, and lying all bare on the High-way, he stayed as long as he was a burying of him, least the Carkass of the man should unreverently be torn in pieces of brute Beasts, and ravenously devoured. In the same night understood *Nathan* that *David* had committed that horrible offence, wherefore he mourned [illegible] measure, and went back again to *Gabath* with great [illegible]. When *Uriah* the Husband of *Bathsheba* was slain by the procurement of *David*, the Lord sent *Nathan* unto him, that he should rebuke him sharply for his offence. Then at length *David* remembring himself, was astonished and trembled for fear of the Lord, because he perceived plainly that the Lord was highly displeased with him for his Adultery. *David* knew moreover that the Prophet *Nathan* was inspired with the Holy Ghost. He honoured the man, and reverenced his person as the true messenger of God. This *Nathan* became old, and died, and was buried at *Gabath* his own Land.

St. Jerome *a famous Doctor of the Church.*

Jerome was born in a Town of *Dalmatia*, called *Stridon*, and was instructed in the Rudiments of learning at *Rome*. From *Rome* he went to *France*, of purpose to encrease his knowledge, and to divers other places. Afterwards he returned again to *Rome*, where he acquainted himself with honourable Women, such as *Marcella*, *Sophronia*, *Principia*, *Paula*, and *Eustochium*, to whom he expounded places of holy Scripture, for he was admitted Presbyter. He was counted worthy to succeed *Damasus* Bishop of *Rome*, : his gifts were envied at *Rome* : therefore he left *Rome*, and took his voyage toward *Palestine*. By the way he acquainted himself with *Epiphanius* Bishop of *Cy-*

prus,

pus, with Mr. Lancie Bishop of Castabala, with Hilarius Diaconus in the School of Athanasius, and sundry other men of note and mark. In the end he came to Judea, and made choice of the place of the Lords Nativity to be the place of his death. At Bethlehem Paula a noble Woman (who accompanied Jerome and his Brother Paulianus from Rome) upon her own charges built four Monasteries, Jerome guided one Monastery, wherein were a number of Monks, the other three wherein there were companies of holy Virgins, she guided her self. She likewise built an adjoyning Hospital for Pilgrims, whose ruines remain to this day, and declare it (saith Mr. Sandys an eye-witness) to have been no mean Fabrick. She was buried in the Temple of Bethlehem in a Grot, upon whom St. Jerome bestowed a Latine Epitaph, thus Englished.

Scipio begot who Paula bore. Th' off spring
Of Gracchus, of the fam'd Myrmidon King,
Here lies: earth Paula cal'ed: Mother to
Eustochius, chief of Rome's grave Senate; who
To Christ and Bethlehem vow'd, bade pomp adieu.

Ingraving also on the Front of the entrance.

Seest thou this Tomb hewn in the growing stone?
'Tis Paula's Inn, possest of Heavenly Throne,
Who leaving Brethren, Kindred, Rome, what gave
Her Birth, Wealth, Children, lies in Bethlems cave.
Christ here in Cratch: the wise did hither bring
Mysterious gifts to God, to Man, a King.

St. Jerome lived at Bethlehem (as it is said) fifty years and (besides other learned works which he wrote) he translated the Bible twice; He was buried in the same Grot with Paula, in the same Monastery which she had founded; afterwards his bones were translated to Rome, and inclosed in the Church of Santta Maria Maggiore; over which Pope Sixtus the Fifth hath erected a sumptuous Chappel.

The

The Conclusion.

Now carp ye Sectaries who do despise
Church Government, and with pernicious lies
Seek for to blast our Churches reverend lights,
Who rail at Common Prayer, and the Rites,
Us'd in our Liturgy, who hate the Bells
Because o'th' Ropes, no other reason else.
And yet why should Bells be by them deny'd,
The Clappers by their Wives tongues is out-vy'd.
And those who hate the Surplice very deep,
In private unto a white Smock can creep.
The grand Religion which these Zealots carry,
Is for to be unto the Church contrary;
Not Faith, nor Conscience, but a stubborn mind
That fault with all things but themselves can find.
Who hate things done in decency and order,
'Cause their opinions on confusion border;
And think themselves 'bove ordinances past,
Their Consciences being stretcht to *Hysons Last*.
That reckon Tippets for a deadly evil,
And hate Lawn sleeves worse than they hate the Devil;
Who will no Girdles 'bout them wear at all,
Because (forsooth) some are Canonical.
Who find by Revelation *Paul* did teach
In's Cloak, *Ergo*, unlawful 'tis to Preach
In decent Cassocks; and as to a Gown,
For a grand superstition 'tis cry'd down;
And cause such superstition they do fear,
That makes their Wives now Justico's to wear.
But may all such blind stubborn ignorance
No further into this our Realm advance,
For those who will not for the Church Rites stand,
Have no love to the Church, but to Church Lands.

Ad-

Advertisement.

THE Gentlewomans Companion, or, a Guide to the Female Sex, containing Directions of behaviour in all Places, Companies and Relations, with several other Rarities of remark, a very necessary and useful piece. Sold by *Edward Thomas* at the *Moon* and *Eye* in *Little-Britain*.

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FINIS.